

# THE EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

TWELFTH YEAR. NO. 111.

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1896.

TWO CENTS

## HEAR THE UNION SOLDIERS ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 19.

Where Money is Well  
Spent it is Money Earned.

Ladies,

Buy Yours and Children's  
Fall Wraps at

The People's Store.

New styles in Ladies' Jackets from \$1 up.  
New styles in Ladies' Capes from \$2 up.  
Children's Long Wraps, your choice for \$1.  
20 Nice Fur Capes to be sold at half price.

Dressers and  
Dressmakers.

The finest of Trimmings, 5c to 98c per  
yard. See these trimmings. Linings,  
none but the best, at half price. Buttons  
to be sold dirt cheap.

Most  
Wanted.

Winter Underwear for ladies, misses and  
gents. You get the best goods at the  
lowest prices at East Liverpool's greatest  
store.

Mortgagees

say the stock must be sold regardless of  
cost. We are obeying instructions.  
Come and see.

The PEOPLE'S STORE.

C. C. BEYMER, Agent for Mortgagees.

N. B.—Remnants of all kinds. Come in  
and see them. It will pay you.

THE BOSTON STORE. THE BOSTON STORE. THE BOSTON STORE.

## Underwear.

We pride ourselves on showing the most  
complete line of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Underwear of any store in the city.

49c a Suit.

This week we offer an extra good value  
in Ladies' Heavy Fleece Ribbed Underwear  
at 25c a piece or 49c a full suit.

50c a Suit.

Another drive we are offering this week  
is a Gents' Camels' Hair Underwear at 50c a  
suit that is worth fully 75c.

\$1.00 a Suit.

At \$1.00 we sell you a very superior non-  
shrink Wool Underwear, for ladies' wear,  
as good as sold elsewhere at \$1.25. If it is  
not, we won't ask you to buy. A very large  
assortment of

Children's Underwear.

All sizes and all prices, from 10c to 75c  
a garment. Ladies' goods range from 19c  
to \$1.50 a garment, and gent's from 25c to  
\$1.50 a garment. A full line of

Combination Suits

for ladies and children from 50c to \$2.00 a  
suit. Now is the time and this is the place  
to buy your underwear.

The Boston Store.

A. S. YOUNG,

138 and 140 Fifth Street, East Liverpool, O.

THE BOSTON STORE. THE BOSTON STORE. THE BOSTON STORE.

### NOT SO NICE IN MEXICO

Judge Smith Has Been There  
and Knows About It.

### PRICES HAVE ALREADY DOUBLED

But Wages Are the Same as They Were  
Twenty Years Ago—Silver Mining Is  
Profitable at Present Rates, but Work-  
men Don't Get Much of the Profit.

Judge P. M. Smith and L. T. Farr  
talked to the McKinley club and the  
Union Veteran Patriotic league last  
night, and while there were not thousands  
present, the reception accorded the  
gentlemen was warm and enthusiastic.

The pleasant rooms of the club were  
filled with an interested audience when  
President Goodwin opened the meeting,  
and the whole party sang the "Red,  
White and Blue," with a vim. Judge  
Smith was introduced and said:

"I did not come to make a political  
speech, nor one that is filled with  
partisanship. I have addressed but few  
meetings in this campaign, and those  
were from a non-partisan standpoint.  
A judge should be as free from partisanship  
as it is possible for him to be. I am  
going to tell you about a country where  
the financial system is based on the  
policy of 16 to 1. Our own country is  
not in the best of condition, but when  
compared with some other countries is  
not so bad. The people want times such  
as they were four years ago. The  
Populists have a remedy, but it would  
poison the country. We need a change.  
We thought so four years ago, now we  
are sure of it.

The gentleman then explained the  
meaning of free coinage, and continued:  
"When a nation undertakes to make  
value it does something the Almighty  
never intended it should do. It takes  
32 days of labor to get one ounce of  
gold, and it takes 32 days of  
labor to get one ounce of silver.  
They tell us silver is low in price. That  
is because it can be mined for a small  
outlay. In Mexico the man who owns  
a silver mine makes as much money as a  
man who owns a gold mine. It is produced  
at a good profit. I don't know of  
any property I would rather own than a  
silver mine in Mexico. They point to  
Mexico, and say it is prosperous. I beg  
leave to differ. They do not have free  
coinage in Mexico for the government  
charges five per cent for coining the  
bulion into money."

"When you pass from Texas to Mexico  
the first thing you should do is to find a  
money changer, and have what United  
States money you have changed into the  
coin of the republic. He will give you  
\$200 for every \$100 you have. It doubles  
your money, but makes your pocket  
heavy. The silver is good all over the  
country, but paper is only accepted in  
the state in which it is issued. The  
Mexicans all know about our money,  
and will give you two dollars  
for one every time, but you  
must remember as you grow  
rich going south you grow poor in  
the same proportion as you return to the  
north. The result of this system is to  
drive every dollar in gold from the  
country. They do not hide it in their  
stockings, because Mexico is a stock-  
less as well as a goldless nation. The  
Creator was kind to it. Its climate is as  
beautiful as Italy, and its scenery as  
magnificent as Switzerland. But, after  
examination, I found that the man who  
20 years ago worked for 25 cents a day  
still receives 25 cents, and a dollar will  
only buy half as much as it did then.  
Every article has doubled in  
price, but wages have stood still. I  
have seen men arise at break of day, and  
work hard until sundown, and receive  
no more than from 25 to 37½ cents for  
their toil. There is not a ranch which  
pays more, and the men are required to  
take their pay from stores. In the  
mines they are more experienced, and  
\$1 a day is paid. It is the same as it  
was 20 years ago. If Christ would come  
to earth he would not recognize this  
country, but as he moved south he  
would find nothing changed. Mexico  
would be as he left it over 1,800 years  
ago."

The writer of the letter is one of  
Marcus Daley's right hand men, and  
gets his political information from head-  
quarters. He lives in Anaconda,  
Montana.

### POSTMASTER MISKALL'S FRIEND

Believes Kansas Will Give McKinley a  
Majority.

James J. Neville, a leading resident of  
Goodland, Kan., was in the city today  
the guest of Postmaster Miskall. The  
gentlemen were schoolmates and the  
best of friends when they were boys in  
Beaver county. Mr. Neville is a  
thorough Republican, and says Kansas  
will give McKinley a handsome majority.  
They are weary of Peffer's long  
whiskered nonsense and Mrs. Lease's  
ravings, and the whole eastern part of  
the state is filled with Republican senti-  
ment.

their own ground. Free silver cuts  
wages in two. We don't want their  
cheap money, for cheap money makes  
cheap men. I have no idea the legis-  
lature would double my salary as judge if  
we had free silver, but I do not hesitate  
in expressing the belief that not a national  
bank in Ohio would be solvent one  
week after Bryan's election. There is  
not an eminent statesman, who loves his  
country, advocating free silver and the  
election of Bryan. I beg your pardon; I  
will change that. There is one, our own  
ex-congressman who lives not far away.  
It behooves the judge from the bench, the  
preacher from the pulpit, and the peda-  
gogue in the school to inculcate those  
principles of national honesty and patri-  
otism that may be handed down to poster-  
ity. I thank you."

Judge Smith was enthusiastically  
cheered, and after all had joined in singing  
"Rally Round the Flag," L. T. Farr  
made an excellent address. The gentle-  
man is a speaker with whom the most  
beautiful figures of speech are common,  
and his convincing argument, arrayed  
as it was in irreproachable language,  
created enthusiasm.

### ALL READY.

Every Preparation Has Been Made For  
the Monday Meeting.

Every preparation has been made for  
the reception to the Union generals next  
Monday, and if the weather is fine  
there will be thousands of people on the  
streets to see the parade and hear the  
speeches. At a meeting of the Patriotic  
league last night a committee was ap-  
pointed to secure the use of the streets,  
with the intention of placing seats so  
the crowd could be made comfortable.  
The Relief corps will furnish flowers for  
each general, and will have seats on the  
platform.

Chief Marshal Surles today issued the  
following orders for the exercises:

"The Union Veteran Patriotic league  
will meet promptly at Republican head-  
quarters, without uniform, at 1 o'clock.  
Fred G. Croxall has been appointed offi-  
cer of the day, and will be respected and  
obeyed accordingly. J. E. Bowers,  
chairman of the general committee, will  
see that the school children are properly  
located, that Broadway is elaborately  
decorated with flags and bunting, and  
that appropriate banners and streamers are  
suspended on the line of march from  
the train to the speakers' stand. Robert  
Hall is appointed chairman of the com-  
mittee on platform. Capt. Jonathan  
Moore will have command of firing de-  
tachment, and is expected to perform his  
duties with promptness and dispatch.  
The music is in charge of Professor  
Haines. The Women's Relief corps  
will meet at the residence of Capt. John  
A. Myers, on Fifth street, at 1 o'clock.  
The McKinley club, First Voters' club,  
and all soldiers and citizens, irrespective  
of party, are cordially invited to turn  
out en masse to assist in welcoming our  
distinguished visitors. The residents on  
Broadway are requested to decorate  
their dwellings. In case of rain the  
meeting will be held in the Fifth street  
rink. The exercises at Fifth and Broad-  
way will begin promptly at 2 o'clock.

"W. H. Surles,  
"President."

The generals will arrive here at 3  
o'clock, city time, and they will remain  
an hour in the city.

### NOT EVEN IN MONTANA

Would They Back Their Belief In Bryan  
With Money.

George W. Clarke, the genial gentle-  
man who represents the Laughlin pot-  
tery in the west, has been in the city for  
several weeks. Mr. Clarke knows all the  
important people of the western states,  
and recently attempted to place some  
money on McKinley for friends in this  
place. Among other replies he received  
was the following:

"I have been trying to place some  
money on McKinley for you, but cannot  
get any one to put up, they all want to  
know what odds you are offering. We  
all feel very confident of Bryan's election.  
If it were not for the money McKinley  
has back of him we would gamble pretty high. I'll do all I can for you."

The writer of the letter is one of  
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ment.

### THE LENZ CLAIM FILED

Minister Terrell Presents the  
Bill to Turkey

### FOR THE DEATH OF THE CYCLER

It Is In Behalf of Mrs. Lenz, and Will  
Be Pushed—The Case Well Known In  
This City—How the Efforts of J. J. Pur-  
inton Were Rewarded.

After wavering for several years the  
government has succeeded in stiffening  
its backbone enough to demand indemnity  
for the death of Frank Lenz.

The claim is made in behalf of Mrs.  
Lenz, mother of the murdered wheel-  
man, and was filed with the Turkish  
government by Minister Terrell last  
Thursday. He demanded \$40,000. The  
events leading up to this action will be  
well remembered by many people in  
this place. Frank Lenz, a nephew of  
J. J. Purinton, started on a journey  
around the world on a bicycle. He made  
good time, and reached the border of  
Asiatic Turkey in safety. There he dis-  
appeared, and for months nothing could  
be learned of his whereabouts. Mr.  
Purinton took the matter out of the  
hands of the American representatives  
in Turkey, and carried it to the state  
department. Then followed a long  
search, with indifferent success. At  
length the right clue was found, and it  
was discovered that Lenz had been  
murdered by Turkish soldiers. The  
movement looking to a claim for dam-  
ages was commenced long ago, but the  
state department moved slowly and  
nothing was done until the other day.

Old soldiers on Monday.

### SECOND TEAM WON

In the Game With the Olympic Boys  
Yesterday Afternoon.

The Eclipse second eleven and the  
Olympic boys fought and struggled on  
the gridiron yesterday afternoon, with the  
result that the Eclipse won by a score of  
8-4.

A large number of cranks went to  
Wellsville to see the team at that place  
meet a Toronto eleven.

Manager Stevenson this morning re-  
ceived a letter from the manager of the  
New Cumberland baseball team, wanting  
to arrange a football game in that  
city between the Eclipse and Steuben-  
ville athletic elevens.

Acme and Black and White, two juve-  
nile football teams, met on the gridiron  
this morning. When the score stood 6  
to 0 in favor of Acme, a dispute occurred  
over a questionable decision of the  
umpire, and the game was stopped.

Old soldiers on Monday.

### HE FLUNKED.

The Bryan Man Talked Loud but Would  
Not Bet.

Yesterday morning a hardware  
drummer, who is an advocate of Bryan,  
was in the city, and in conversation  
with the proprietor of a prominent store  
offered to bet anything from \$10 to \$1,000  
that Bryan would carry West Virginia.  
The proprietor was not a betting man  
and did not accept the challenge, but it  
happened that a well-to-do Hancock  
county gentleman was standing nearby.  
He did not have \$1,000 with him, but  
quietly slipped out of the store, and re-  
turned in a few minutes with the cash.  
Going up to the drummer he offered to  
accept the bet, but the hardware man  
had no money to spare.

Old soldiers on Monday.

### TO BE ENTERTAINED.

The District Convention of the Relief  
Corps Will Be Held Here.

This city, far famed for its open-  
handed hospitality, will soon add to its  
reputation by elegantly entertaining the  
district convention of the Women's Reli-  
ef corps.

The ladies make up a district com-  
posed of Columbiana, Stark, Trumbull  
and Mahoning counties, and there will  
be 50 delegates and as many visitors.  
They will arrive on Wednesday evening,  
Oct. 28, and will remain until after  
Thursday. The sessions will be held in  
Odd Fellows' hall, and the visitors will  
be well entertained. The ladies of the  
local corps are making extensive prepa-  
rations for the affair.

Old soldiers on Monday.

### HE WANTED A BARREL,

But Made a Mistake and Ordered a Car  
Load.

A few days ago a prominent pottery  
ran out of alum, and one of the mem-  
bers of the firm at once went to the office  
for the purpose of ordering a barrel, but  
by mistake ordered a car load. When  
the car arrived he was considerably put  
out, and looking up the matter dis-

covered his mistake, and made arrange-  
ments for its return. A large number  
of his friends became aware of his  
trouble, and accused him of trying to get  
a corner on alum, and they hired a number  
of small boys to call at certain hours  
of the day to purchase 10 cents worth of  
the stuff.

Old soldiers on Monday.

### AN ESCORT.

First Voters Will Be Hon. R. W. Taylor's  
Bodyguard.

At the meeting of first voters last  
night the membership was found to be  
almost 150, and there will be others.  
Promptly at 1:30 o'clock on Monday  
afternoon the club will assemble at Rep-  
ublican headquarters, and headed by a  
band, will march to the hotel, and escort  
Hon. R. W. Taylor to the speakers' stand.  
At the close of the business session  
every Tuesday evening the club will  
have a drill. A committee has been ap-  
pointed to hire a hall.

Old soldiers on Monday.

### GOOD FOR WINNIE.

His Record Makes Him a Truly Great  
Pitcher.

In a list of 17 league pitchers who  
participated in over 30 games Mercer  
stands ninth, with a record of 27 won,  
17 lost and one tied. Killen, of Pitts-  
burg, is the only pitcher in the league  
who was in the box more than Mercer,  
while Nichols, of Boston, and Young, of  
Cleveland, are tied with him. The  
Washington

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would find nothing changed. Mexico  
would be as he left it over 1,800 years ago.

"The intelligence of the people can  
best be illustrated by an incident. I  
know a Mexican family who sold a mine  
for \$100,000 and a royalty. When the  
engine came to take out the first car of  
ore, the head of the family thought it  
was about to be stolen, and catching  
hold of the car attempted to hold it. He  
went out to see the world, and got in a  
passenger car. Seeing a drove of horses  
he put his head out of the window, and  
never having seen glass before, had his  
face cut. They mine silver there as  
cheaply as we mine coal or fire clay. If  
the workmen of our factories would  
accept the wages of Mexico, we could  
compete with China and Japan on

their own ground. Free silver cuts  
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"President."  
The generals will arrive here at 3  
o'clock, city time, and they will remain  
an hour in the city.

## NOT EVEN IN MONTANA

Would They Back Their Belief in Bryan  
With Money.

George W. Clarke, the genial gentle-  
man who represents the Laughlin pot-  
tery in the west, has been in the city for  
several weeks. Mr. Clarke knows all the  
important people of the western states,  
and recently attempted to place some  
money on McKinley for friends in this  
place. Among other replies he received  
was the following:

"I have been trying to place some  
money on McKinley for you, but cannot  
get any one to put up, they all want to  
know what odds you are offering. We  
all feel very confident of Bryan's elec-  
tion. If it were not for the money Mc-  
Kinley has back of him we would  
gamble pretty high. I'll do all I can for you."

The writer of the letter is one of  
Marcus Daley's right hand men, and  
gets his political information from head-  
quarters. He lives in Anaconda, Montana.

## POSTMASTER MISKALL'S FRIEND

Believers Kansas Will Give McKinley a  
Majority.

James J. Neville, a leading resident of  
Goodland, Kan., was in the city today  
the guest of Postmaster Miskall. The  
gentlemen were schoolmates and the  
best of friends when they were boys in  
Beaver county. Mr. Neville is a  
thorough Republican, and says Kansas  
will give McKinley a handsome ma-  
jority. They are weary of Peifer's long  
whiskered nonsense and Mrs. Lease's  
ravings, and the whole eastern part of  
the state is filled with Republican senti-  
ment.

## THE LENZ CLAIM FILED

Minister Terrell Presents the  
Bill to Turkey

## FOR THE DEATH OF THE CYCLER

It Is In Behalf of Mrs. Lenz, and Will  
Be Pushed—The Case Well Known In  
This City—How the Efforts of J. J. Pur-  
inton Were Rewarded.

After wavering for several years the  
government has succeeded in stiffening  
its backbone enough to demand indemnity  
for the death of Frank Lenz.

The claim is made in behalf of Mrs.  
Lenz, mother of the murdered wheel-  
man, and was filed with the Turkish  
government by Minister Terrell last  
Thursday. He demanded \$40,000. The  
events leading up to this action will be  
well remembered by many people in  
this place. Frank Lenz, a nephew of  
J. J. Purinton, started on a journey  
around the world on a bicycle. He made  
good time, and reached the border of  
Asiatic Turkey in safety. There he dis-  
appeared, and for months nothing could  
be learned of his whereabouts. Mr.  
Purinton took the matter out of the  
hands of the American representatives  
in Turkey, and carried it to the state  
department. Then followed a long  
search, with indifferent success. At  
length the right clue was found, and it  
was discovered that Lenz had been  
murdered by Turkish soldiers. The  
movement looking to a claim for dam-  
ages was commenced long ago, but the  
state department moved slowly and  
nothing was done until the other day.

Old soldiers on Monday.

## SECOND TEAM WON

In the Game With the Olympic Boys  
Yesterday Afternoon.

The Eclipse second eleven and the  
Olympic boys fought and struggled on  
the gridiron yesterday afternoon, with  
the result that the Eclipse won by a score  
of 8-4.

A large number of cranks went to  
Wellsville to see the team at that place  
meet a Toronto eleven.

Manager Stevenson this morning re-  
ceived a letter from the manager of the  
New Cumberland baseball team, wanting  
to arrange a football game in that  
city between the Eclipse and Steuben-  
ville athletic eleven.

Acme and Black and White, two juve-  
nile football teams, met on the gridiron  
this morning. When the score stood 6  
to 0 in favor of Acme, a dispute occurred  
over a questionable decision of the  
umpire, and the game was stopped.

Old soldiers on Monday.

## HE FLUNKED.

The Bryan Man Talked Loud but Would  
Not Bet.

Yesterday morning a hardware  
drummer, who is an advocate of Bryan,  
was in the city, and in conversation  
with the proprietor of a prominent store  
offered to bet anything from \$10 to \$1,000  
that Bryan would carry West Virginia.  
The proprietor was not betting man  
and did not accept the challenge, but it  
happened that a well-to-do Hancock  
county gentleman was standing nearby.  
He did not have \$1,000 with him, but  
quietly slipped out of the store, and re-  
turned in a few minutes with the cash.  
Going up to the drummer he offered to  
accept the bet, but the hardware man  
had no money to spare.

Old soldiers on Monday.

## TO BE ENTERTAINED.

The District Convention of the Relief  
Corps Will Be Held Here.

This city, far famed for its open  
handed hospitality, will soon add to its  
reputation by elegantly entertaining the  
district convention of the Women's Rel-  
ief corps.

The ladies make up a district com-  
posed of Columbiana, Stark, Trumbull  
and Mahoning counties, and there will  
be 50 delegates and as many visitors.  
They will arrive on Wednesday evening,  
Oct. 28, and will remain until after  
Thursday. The sessions will be held in  
Odd Fellows' hall, and the visitors will be  
well entertained. The ladies of the  
local corps are making extensive pre-  
parations for the affair.

Old soldiers on Monday.

## HE WANTED A BARREL,

But Made a Mistake and Ordered a Car  
Load.

A few days ago a prominent pottery  
ran out of alum, and one of the mem-  
bers of the firm at once went to the office  
for the purpose of ordering a barrel, but  
by mistake ordered a car load. When  
the car arrived he was considerably put  
out, and looking up the matter dis-

covered his mistake, and made arrange-  
ments for its return. A large number  
of his friends became aware of his  
trouble, and accused him of trying to get  
a corner on alum, and they hired a num-  
ber of small boys to call at certain hours  
of the day to purchase 10 cents worth of  
the stuff.

Old soldiers on Monday.

## AN ESCORT.

First Voters Will Be Hon. R. W. Taylor's  
Bodyguard.

At the meeting of first voters last  
night the membership was found to be  
almost 150, and there will be others.  
Promptly at 1:30 o'clock on Monday  
afternoon the club will assemble at Re-  
publican headquarters, and headed by a  
band, will march to the hotel, and escort Hon. R. W. Taylor to the speakers'  
stand. At the close of the business ses-  
sion every Tuesday evening the club  
will drill. A committee has been ap-  
pointed to hire a hall.

Old soldiers on Monday.

## GOOD FOR WINNIE.

His Record Makes Him a Truly Great  
Pitcher.

In a list of 17 league pitchers who  
participated in over 30 games Mercer  
stands ninth, with a record of 27 won,  
17 lost and one tied. Killen, of Pitts-  
burgh, is the only pitcher in the league  
who was in the box more than Mercer,  
while Nichols, of Boston, and Young, of  
Cleveland, are tied with him. The  
Washington team scored two shutouts  
against opponents, and in both games  
Mercer was the twirler.

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**ALBERT C. DOUGLASS.**  
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The Hon. William Jennings Bryan, he who has been compared by our own inimitable Foraker to the Platine river, will be with us on Tuesday. He will speak from the rear platform of his car, and many people will gather at the foot of Broadway to hear him talk. But it will be a profitless visit. While the boy orator is repeating the story he has sung in so many states and before so many people, the potters and the farmers will think of the past. They will remember how this Bryan, this man who now pretends to love them so dearly, betrayed their interests when, as a congressman, he had the one great opportunity of his life to battle with their foes and stand out against the enforcement of those influences which have cost them hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The potters will look upon that clear cut countenance, and then feel for the 12½ cent in wages not now in their pocketbooks. They will remember the long struggle of that spring and summer three years ago when they fought the reduction made possible by this man Bryan and his friends. That soup house, in the handsome building of Doctor Iker, will stand between them and the orator, and the harrowing scenes of starvation and misery so common at that time in East Liverpool will frame the picture in despair.

The farmer, too, will have some recollections of Mr. Bryan. He will think of the days when well fed flocks of valuable sheep roamed the hills of Columbian, and were his principal source of revenue. He will remember how one by one they passed away, sold to the butchers because they cost more money than they could produce. That other speech of the orator will come to their minds, and they will once more imagine him as he stood in the halls of congress pleading for free trade, urging his colleagues to take money from the pocket of the American farmer and with it enrich the holdings of the foreigner. The son, now at home because his father can not afford to pay for his education, will stand side by side in his mind's eye with the mortgage recently added to his possessions, and he will wonder how the Hon. William Jennings Bryan, the sleek, the well dressed demagogue, dare ask the farmer for his vote.

Yes, Mr. Bryan will be here; thousands will go to hear him talk; but we have misjudged the Americans if he will not some day discover it to have been a profitless visit.

## Never Say Die

Many desperate cases of kidney disease pronounced incurable have been cured by Foley's Kidney cure. Many physicians use it.

For sale at Reed's and Bulger's drug stores.

## Sham Hall Marks.

Judging from the story that is told of a recent imposition on a buyer of "old" English silver, a few words of caution may not be amiss. It is not an uncommon trick to take a tray genuinely hall marked on both center and border and from it make up two pieces, work of modern manufacture being substituted for the old part removed. This is usually done very cleverly, but the point of junction can be detected by gently breathing over it, when a thread-like line will appear. By the same test one can detect the common imposition of transferring a hall mark from a small old object to a large modern one. It is not many years ago since one read in the London papers how Hill, a rich silversmith in Oxford street, was convicted of selling to a lady a complete solid silver dinner service, fraudulently said to be of the time of Queen Anne.

Delighted with her purchase, which cost her £10,000, she invited her friend, Mr. Chaffers, the famous expert, to dine with her. Being pressed for his opinion, he proved to her that the hall mark in every piece of the service had been transferred from some other object. Hill was tried, found guilty, sent to prison with hard labor, and also compelled to make restitution. In England, tampering with the hall mark is an offense against the government. In America there is no way to punish the fraudulent dealer for this special form of imposition. Considering this, it is wiser to buy good American silverware, bearing such a trademark as is a guarantee of its purity, than to risk being swindled in a purchase of old European plate.—Art Amateur.

## Eating in an Oven.

Some years ago a Spaniard named Martines gave one of the most extraordinary exhibitions on record. It was at the New Tivoli, in Paris, in the presence of an audience of scientific men, who have placed its genuineness beyond doubt. A large oven had been heated by a furnace for several hours.

This the Spaniard entered, clothed in flannel trousers and shirt, a large cloak of the same material and a felt sombrero. He sang a song while a fowl was roasted by his side, and at the end of 15 minutes came out again, the temperature registered being between 292 degrees and 312 degrees F., or about 100 degrees above the temperature of boiling water.

He entered the oven a second time and ate the fowl which had been roasted beside him. After a short pause he was shut in, lying on a board surrounded by candles. After awhile the audience raised a cry of "Enough!"

The door was opened. The oven was found to be full of a noxious, suffocating odor of boiling tallow, the sole survival of the candles. The Spaniard came out, and after a cold bath was well and strong. His pulse, when the door was first opened, beat 176 to the minute.—Madrid Correspondence.

## THE SOLE CLAIM.

MR. BRYAN'S SOLE CLAIM TO THE SERIOUS ATTENTION OF THE PEOPLE IS THAT MONEY CONTROLS PRICES. IS IT TRUE? THIS IS THE QUESTION. IF TRUE AT ALL, THE RULE MUST APPLY TO ALL PRODUCTS IN ALL YEARS. IN 1878 THE VOLUME OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION WAS ON THE BASIS OF \$16.75 PER CAPITA, \$3.43 IN EXCESS OF 1878, WHILE THE PRICE OF WHEAT HAD FALLEN FROM \$1.08 TO 95 CENTS, BARLEY HAD FALLEN IN PRICE FROM \$1 TO 95 CENTS, WHILE THE PRICE OF OATS HAD RISEN FROM 27 CENTS TO 34 CENTS. THESE FIGURES COMPLETELY DISPROVE MR. BRYAN'S CLAIMS.

## WHY IS IT?

IF, AS MR. BRYAN CLAIMS, A LARGE VOLUME OF MONEY MAKES HIGH PRICES FOR FAIR PRODUCTS, WHY IS IT THAT IN 1894, WHEN THE MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THIS COUNTRY WAS \$24.28 PER CAPITA, ALMOST THE LARGEST AMOUNT IN THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY, WHEAT IN THAT YEAR IN OHIO WAS 51 CENTS PER BUSHEL? IF BRYAN'S CLAIM BE TRUE WHY IS IT THAT IN 1878, WHEN THE AMOUNT OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION AMOUNTED TO BUT \$13.32 PER CAPITA THE PRICE OF WHEAT WAS \$1.08?

The Mohammedans of India use the solar year, and in virtue of that fact are now nine years behind their brethren of Turkey and Arabia.

## A Note of Warning.

A number of the remedies commonly used for throat trouble have but little merit. The indiscriminate and careless use of some of them is attended with positive danger.

As a prominent example, Chlorate of Potash probably does a great deal more harm than good. Many people, when suffering from sore throat and like troubles, carry crystals or tablets of Chlorate of Potash in their pockets, and eat them almost like candy. Chlorate of Potash has a decided direct action on the kidneys and its unwise use in frequent and large doses irritates these organs and leads to really serious results, especially so in children.

Some may think this is sounding a false and needless alarm but as a single proof we wish to state that we have before us the November, 1894, copy of the *Indiana Medical Journal*, wherein are reported two deaths clearly due directly to this habit of using Chlorate of Potash with no regard to its powerful properties.

In the past there may have been some excuse for people trifling with dangerous and powerful drugs in the home treatment of Sore Throat, Sore Mouth, Croup and Quinsy, as there was a lack of a valuable cure for these diseases. A remedy has recently been placed on sale specially for this class of troubles and it is meeting with a well-merited success, as every prudent mother wants such a remedy at hand. Its name is Tonsilene. It never fails. Your dealer has it in 25 and 50 cent bottles.

## WILL RECOGNIZE CUBA.

The President Has Decided on Such Action.

## THREE MONTHS MORE FOR SPAIN

To Conquer the Rebels—Then, If the War is Not Ended, President Cleveland Is Determined to Grant Recognition. Expects to Act.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—If Spain does not end the war in Cuba within three months the insurgents will receive from the United States virtual recognition of their independence.

It can be further stated on authority that the president does not expect that Spain will end the war with the tactics now employed during the present year, and that he is fully convinced that the grave duty will devolve upon him of taking a vigorous stand in this matter.

A high official of the administration says that action by the president may be looked for by the first of the year. Long before that time the Venezuelan question will be disposed of, and the administration will be left free to devise a plan for restoring peace in Cuba.

## BOMBS UNDER HIS BED.

But Alleged Dynamiter Kearney Says He Didn't Put Them There.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Among the second-cabin passengers, who arrived on the steamship Werkendam from Rotterdam, were John F. Kearney and Thomas Haines, who were arrested on Sept. 13, in Rotterdam, for having dynamite bombs in their possession and as being concerned in a conspiracy against the lives of the czar of Russia and the queen of England.

John F. Kearney said that he had gone some weeks ago to Antwerp and to Rotterdam to see his wife's friends on family and business matters. While there he said that he met Haines and both recognized each other simply through their speaking English.

Kearney speaks and reads German fairly well, while Haines, who was on a tour of pleasure, only speaks English. They stopped at the same hotel in Rotterdam, where they arrived on Sept. 11. Haines was then ill and was confined to his room on the following day. On Sunday morning the 13th, about 9 o'clock, while occupying the same room at the Queen's hotel, Rotterdam, they were arrested by Dutch policemen and thrown in prison and badly treated.

Later, bombs were found under their bed at the hotel, but Kearney declared they were put there afterward, by Scotland Yard detectives, because they hadn't placed them under the bed.

He said a week ago last Saturday they were placed on board the steamer. Their expenses and tickets were bought with money taken from their pockets and the balance returned to them.

## TERRELL'S SKILL AGAIN SHOWN.

He Secures Permission for Families to Join Armenians Here.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Secretary Olney is in receipt of a telegraphic dispatch from the United States minister at Constantinople to the effect that he has at last obtained telegraphic orders from the Turkish government to permit the departure for the United States with safe conduct to the seaports of all the native Armenian women and children whose husbands and fathers are in the United States of America.

The subject is one that has been before the porte and for which gratifying result credit must be given to Mr. Terrell, who has pushed the matter with conspicuous tact as well as indefatigable zeal.

## Seven Men Killed.

MENA, Ark., Oct. 17.—At the camp of W. H. Kennedy, about 14 miles south of Mena, while the men were using a steel drill, the drill struck a stone and a spark from it ignited the powder which threw dirt, rocks and men far as 100 yards distant. Seven men were killed.

## A Missionary Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Oct. 17.—The forty-eighth annual national general convention of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions, and twenty-first annual national gathering of the American Christian Missionary and Foreign Christian Missionary societies, is in session at the statehouse.

## A City Clerk Arrested.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Frank H. Wilmeth, city clerk of Groversville since 1890, has been arrested on a charge of misappropriating funds and falsifying the books of the city during the past five years. The prisoner pleaded not guilty and was held in \$10,000 bail.

## The Czar's Princely Gifts.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A Vienna dispatch says the czar has informed the Prince of Montenegro that the dowry of the Princess Helena, his daughter, will be 1,000,000 roubles (\$800,000), also a wedding gift of jewelry worth \$400,000.

## Will Support McKinley.

WASHINGON, Oct. 17.—The Union Veteran Legion adjourned finally, after installing the new officers and adopting a series of resolutions, among them being one pledging the legion to the support of McKinley.

## Outrages of Natives.

BOMBAY, Oct. 17.—Further outrages have been perpetrated by the Afghan tribe of Marsis on the Quetta railway in Heluchistan. A gang of men at work have been murdered and the telegraph cut.

## Turkey Can't Search Vessels.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 17.—The embassies of the powers have sent an identical note to the porte refusing its demand to be accorded the right of searching foreign vessels in Turkish waters for Armenians.

## Wh Wh Went Away Up.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—Wheat has taken a big jump here. The market closed, December, \$1.40; May, \$1.42.

## HAS PLENTY OF CASH.

Nevertheless the Bay State Gas Company has Failed.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—The Bay State Gas company of New Jersey, incorporated in 1889, principally for the purpose of consolidating the 14 gas companies then supplying the city of Boston, has failed. Capital stock \$15,000,000.

Higgins and McCauley, who was appointed one of the receivers, went to the office of the company and demanded the keys of the desk. Charles H. Graeff was in the office and refused to deliver the keys. Mr. Higgins thereupon sent for a carpenter, who opened the desk, and Mr. McCauley took some papers from the inside.

That the financial affairs of the Bay

State Gas company are in an excellent condition is shown by the report filed recently with the gas commissioner covering the fiscal year ending June 30 and including the operations of the Bay State Gas, Roxbury, Dorchester and South Boston companies.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—William Buchanan of New York, who petitioned in Delaware for a receiver for the Bay State Gas company, has been served with an order to appear in the police court on Monday next to answer to a criminal charge made against him by Camille Weidenfeld of the firm of Lawson & Weidenfeld of Boston and New York.

The summons to appear was issued by Judge Wentworth, city magistrate, on depositions filed in his court.

The depositions set forth among other things that Buchanan has circulated contrary to the statutes of the state of New York, false statements, rumors and intelligence in the presence of Weidenfeld and others concerning the Bay State Gas company of Delaware, stating that it was insolvent and bankrupt and that the president had diverted millions of dollars of its capital stock to his own use.

An affidavit was filed by the treasurer of the Bay State Gas company setting out under oath that the corporation was not insolvent, or bankrupt; that on the contrary during the present year he paid off all of its indebtedness at one time, amounting to over \$1,000,000, and that at the present time, it has only a small amount of current debt and has cash on hand to a considerable amount.

The treasurer further alleges that the president has not appropriated any of its capital stock, and so far as the new issue is concerned he has not received or owned a single share of it.

## BIG DAY FOR BRYAN.

Great Crowd Greeted Him at Michigan Towns.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 17.—Michigan outdid itself Friday in welcoming William Jennings Bryan and the nominee returned the compliment by breaking his own as well as all other campaign records. He spoke at 23 meetings, beginning at 7 o'clock in the morning at Muskegon and ending at Lansing close to midnight. The aggregate number of his hearers probably surpassed all previous figures, considering the size of the cities where he spoke.

Except in one or two minor instances the enthusiasm was marked. Most of the candidate's hearers belonged to the farming class, and at nearly every town the vehicles which had carried them in lined the side streets for blocks.

Mrs. Bryan accompanied her husband to every platform, from which he spoke, and when his addresses were made from the rear of the car she stood by his side.

Floral tributes were literally showered upon her, and one end of the private car was nearly filled with the fragrant offerings. At many stations she gratified the crowds by distributing posies from the rear of the car.

Lansing was reached at 7:30 o'clock and a torchlight procession three blocks in length was in waiting. Excursion trains from adjacent districts had been carrying visitors into the city nearly all afternoon and the principal streets were almost impassable.

Three meetings were held, one in a large clothing establishment, to an audience of women; the second in the Star theater and the third on the stand erected in front of the capitol building.

## St. Andrews' Officers.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 16.—The Brotherhood of St. Andrew has elected these officers:

President, Silas McBee, Sewanee chapter, Sewanee, Tenn.; vice presidents, Willard G. Matthews, Trinity, Cleveland; Rathbone Gardner, Grace, Providence; Ewing L. Miller, St. James, Philadelphia; John M. Locke, St. James, Chicago; secret

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Delighted with her purchase, which cost her £10,000, she invited her friend, Mr. Chaffers, the famous expert, to dine with her. Being pressed for his opinion, he proved to her that the hall mark in every piece of the service had been transferred from some other object. Hill was tried, found guilty, sent to prison with hard labor, and also compelled to make restitution. In England, tampering with the hall mark is an offense against the government. In America there is no way to punish the fraudulent dealer for this special form of imposition. Considering this, it is wiser to buy good American silverware, bearing such a trademark as is a guarantee of its purity, than to risk being swindled in a purchase of old European plate.—Art Amateur.

### Eating In an Oven.

Some years ago a Spaniard named Martineau gave one of the most extraordinary exhibitions on record. It was at the New Tivoli, in Paris, in the presence of an audience of scientific men, who have placed its genuineness beyond doubt. A large oven had been heated by a furnace for several hours.

This Spaniard entered, clothed in flannel trousers and shirt, a large cloak of the same material and a felt sombrero. He sang a song while a fowl was roasted by his side, and at the end of 15 minutes came out again, the temperature registered being between 292 degrees and 312 degrees F., or about 100 degrees above the temperature of boiling water.

He entered the oven a second time and at the fowl which had been roasted beside him. After a short pause he was shut in, lying on a board surrounded by candles. After awhile the audience raised a cry of "Enough!"

The door was opened. The oven was found to be full of a noxious, suffocating odor of boiling tallow, the sole survival of the candles. The Spaniard came out, and after a cold bath was well and strong. His pulse, when the door was first opened, beat 176 to the minute.—Madrid Correspondence.

### THE SOLE CLAIM.

MR. BRYAN'S SOLE CLAIM TO THE SERIOUS ATTENTION OF THE PEOPLE IS THAT MONEY CONTROLS PRICES. IS IT TRUE? THIS IS THE QUESTION. IF TRUE AT ALL, THE RULE MUST APPLY TO ALL PRODUCTS IN ALL YEARS. IN 1879 THE VOLUME OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION WAS ON THE BASIS OF \$16.75 PER CAPITA, \$3.43 IN EXCESS OF 1878, WHILE THE PRICE OF WHEAT HAD FALLEN FROM \$1.08 TO 98 CENTS, BARLEY HAD FALLEN IN PRICE FROM \$1 TO 98 CENTS, WHILE THE PRICE OF OATS HAD RISEN FROM 27 CENTS TO 34 CENTS. THESE FIGURES COMPLETELY DISPROVE MR. BRYAN'S CLAIMS.

### WHY IS IT?

IF, AS MR. BRYAN CLAIMS, A LARGE VOLUME OF MONEY MAKES HIGH PRICES FOR FAIR PRODUCTS, WHY IS IT THAT IN 1894, WHEN THE MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THIS COUNTRY WAS \$24.28 PER CAPITA, ALMOST THE LARGEST AMOUNT IN THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY, WHEAT IN THAT YEAR IN OHIO WAS ONLY 51 CENTS PER BUSHEL? IF BRYAN'S CLAIM BE TRUE, WHY IS IT THAT IN 1878, WHEN THE AMOUNT OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION AMOUNTED TO BUT \$13.32 PER CAPITA THE PRICE OF WHEAT WAS \$1.08?

The Mohammedans of India use the solar year, and in virtue of that fact are now nine years behind their brethren of Turkey and Arabia.

### A Note of Warning.

A number of the remedies commonly used for throat trouble have but little merit. The indiscriminate and careless use of some of them is attended with positive danger.

As a prominent example, Chlorate of Potash probably does a great deal more harm than good. Many people, when suffering from sore throat and like troubles, carry crystals or tablets of Chlorate of Potash in their pockets, and eat them almost like candy. Chlorate of Potash has a decided direct action on the kidneys and its use is in frequent and large doses irritates these organs and leads to really serious results, especially in children.

Some may think this is sounding a false and needless alarm but as a single proof we wish to state that we have before us the November, 1894, copy of the *Indiana Medical Journal*, wherein are reported two deaths clearly due directly to this habit of using Chlorate of Potash with no regard to its powerful properties.

In the past there may have been some excuse for people trifling with dangerous and powerful drugs in the home treatment of Sore Throat, Sore Mouth, Croup and Quinsy, as there was a lack of a valuable cure for these diseases. A remedy has recently been placed on sale specially for this class of troubles and it is meeting with a well-merited success, as every prudent mother wants such a remedy at hand. Its name is Tonsilene. It never fails. Your dealer has it in 25 and 50 cent bottles.

### Never Say Die.

Many desperate cases of kidney disease pronounced incurable have been cured by Foley's Kidney cure. Many physicians use it.

For sale at Reed's and Bulger's drug stores.

## WILL RECOGNIZE CUBA.

### HAS PLENTY OF CASH.

Nevertheless the Bay State Gas Company has Failed.

The President Has Decided on Such Action.

### THREE MONTHS MORE FOR SPAIN

To Conquer the Rebels—Then, If the War Is Not Ended, President Cleveland Is Determined to Grant Recognition. Expects to Act.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—If Spain does not end the war in Cuba within three months the insurgents will receive from the United States virtual recognition of their independence.

It can be further stated on authority that the president does not expect that Spain will end the war with the tactics now employed during the present year, and that he is fully convinced that the grave duty will devolve upon him of taking a vigorous stand in this matter.

A high official of the administration says that action by the president may be looked for by the first of the year. Long before that time the Venezuelan question will be disposed of, and the administration will be left free to devise a plan for restoring peace in Cuba.

### BOMBS UNDER HIS BED.

But Alleged Dynamiter Kearney Says He Didn't Put Them There.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Among the second-cabin passengers, who arrived on the steamship *Werkendam* from Rotterdam, were John F. Kearney and Thomas Haines, who were arrested on Sept. 13, in Rotterdam, for having dynamite bombs in their possession and as being concerned in a conspiracy against the lives of the czar of Russia and the queen of England.

John F. Kearney said that he had gone some weeks ago to Antwerp and later to Rotterdam to see his wife's friends on family and business matters. While there he said that he met Haines and both recognized each other simply through their speaking English.

Kearney speaks and reads German fairly well, while Haines, who was on a tour of pleasure, only speaks English. They stopped at the same hotel in Rotterdam, where they arrived on Sept. 11. Haines was then ill and was confined to his room on the following day. On Sunday morning the 13th, about 9 o'clock, while occupying the same room at the Queen's hotel, Rotterdam, they were arrested by Dutch policemen and thrown in prison and badly treated. Later, bombs were found under their bed at the hotel, but Kearney declared they were put there afterward, he intimated, by Scotland Yard detectives, because they hadn't placed them under the bed.

He said a week ago last Saturday they were placed on board the steamer. Their expenses and tickets were bought with money taken from their pockets and the balance returned to them. TERRELL'S SKILL AGAIN SHOWN.

### He Secures Permission For Families to Join Armenians Here.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Secretary Olney is in receipt of a telegraphic dispatch from the United States minister at Constantinople to the effect that he has at last obtained telegraphic orders from the Turkish government to permit the departure for the United States with safe conduct to the seaports of all the native Armenian women and children whose husbands and fathers are in the United States of America.

The subject is one that has been before the porte and for which gratifying credit must be given to Mr. Terrell, who has pushed the matter with conspicuous tact as well as indefatigable zeal.

### Seven Men Killed.

MINA, Ark., Oct. 17.—At the camp of W. H. Kennedy, about 14 miles south of Mina, while the men were using a steel drill, the drill struck a stone and a spark from it ignited the powder which caused an explosion which threw dirt, rocks and men as far as 100 yards distant. Seven men were killed.

### A Missionary Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Oct. 17.—The forty-eighth annual national general convention of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions, and twenty-first annual national gathering of the American Christian Missionary and Foreign Christian Missionary societies, is in session at the statehouse.

### A City Clerk Arrested.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Frank H. Wilmuth, city clerk of Gloversville since 1890, has been arrested on a charge of misappropriating funds and falsifying the books of the city during the past five years. The prisoner pleaded not guilty and was held in \$10,000 bail.

### The Czar's Princely Gifts.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A Vienna dispatch to The Chronicle says that the czar has informed the Prince of Montenegro that the dowry of the Princess Helena, his daughter, will be 1,000,000 roubles (about \$80,000), also a wedding gift of jewelry worth \$400,000.

### With Support McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Union Veteran Legion adjourned finally, after installing the new officers and adopting a series of resolutions, among them being one pledging the legion to the support of McKinley.

### Outrages of Natives.

BOMBAY, Oct. 17.—Further outrages have been perpetrated by the Afghan tribe of Maris on the Quetta railway in Heluchisthan. A gang of men at work have been murdered and the telegraph cut.

### Turkey Can't Search Vessels.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 17.—The emperors of the powers have sent an identical note to the porte refusing its demand to be accorded the right of searching foreign vessels in Turkish waters for Armenians.

### What Went Away Up.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—Wheat has taken a big jump here. The market closed, December, \$1.40; May, \$1.42 1/2.

### THE MARKETS.

### THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 15.

WHEAT—No. 1 old, 74@75c; No. 2 red, 73@

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 23@23c; No. 2 shelled, 30@30c; high mixed shelled, 28@28c; mixed ear, 28@28c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 23@23c; No. 2 do., 24@24c; extra No. 3 white, 23@23c; light mixed, 21@22c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$1.50@1.75; No. 2, 20@20c; No. 3 timothy, \$1.50@1.75; No. 1 feeding prairie, \$7.50@8.00; wagon hay, \$14.00@15.00 per ton.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 23@23c; do creamery, 21@22c; Ohio fancy creamery, 24@24c; farm cream, 21@21c; butter, 16@16c; low grade and cooking, 8@8c.

CHEESE—Fancy New York cheese, 10@10c; new Ohio, full cream, 8@8c; Wisconsin Swiss in tubs, 11@11c; Limburger, new, 7@7c; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 11@11c; Swiss in square blocks, 11@11c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio in cases, 17@18c; seconds, 15@16c.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 50@55c per pair; live chickens small, 40@45c; spring chickens, 30@35c per pair; dressed chickens, 12@13c per pound; live ducks, 75@80c per pound; dressed, 55@60c per pound.

GAME—Prairie hens, \$4.50@5.00 per dozen; pheasants, \$5.00@6.00 per dozen; quail, \$2.50@3.00 per dozen; venison saddles, 22@22c per pound.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 15.

CATTLE—Receipts are light; the market is steady and prices unchanged. We quote:

Prime, \$4.00@4.50; good, \$4.25@4.75; fair, \$4.50@5.00; good butchers, \$3.45@3.90; fair, \$3.60@4.00; heavy hogs, \$3.40@3.60; roughs, \$2.60@3.00; common, \$2.75@3.10; bulls, steers and cows, \$2.00@3.50; bologna cows, \$5.00@5.75; fresh cows and springers, \$2.00@2.50.

HOGS—Receipts fair, 10 cars on sale; market 10@15c to 10c; closing steady; all sold.

Prime medium weight, \$3.70@3.75; best Yorks, \$3.70@3.75; common, \$3.25@3.40; heavy hogs, \$3.25@3.50; good, \$3.25@3.40; fair, \$2.65@2.80; common, \$1.75@2.25; culs, 5@5c@1.25.

Lambs—Choice, \$4.25@4.50; common to good, \$3.00@3.25; real calves, \$5.50@5.75; heavy and thin calves, \$3.00@3.50.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15.</p

# ANTI-WILSON BILLS.

A Society of Marylanders at Canton Today.

27 DELEGATIONS WERE THERE.

A Big Crowd of Visitors From the Lehigh Valley, Pa., Visited McKinley — The Major's Talk to a Lot of Visitors From West Virginia.

CANTON, O., Oct. 17.—The Anti-Wilson Bill society of Maryland, numbering 2,000, paid a visit to Major McKinley today. Twenty-seven delegations visited the major today.

Congressman Codding of the Fifteenth district of Pennsylvania, led a delegation of several hundred people from the Lehigh Valley, which has visited Major McKinley, and introduced them as miners, mechanics, business men and other citizens representing that territory. The party was organized in the towns of Bradford, Luzerne, Wyoming and Carbon and adjacent territory. Their greetings to Major McKinley were most cordial and their demonstration was enthusiastic.

Tyler and Wetzel counties of West Virginia sent greetings to Major McKinley with a delegation of representative citizens in a special train of 12 coaches. Sistersville furnished the greater part of the crowd, organized as the Elkins Invincibles, named in honor of Senator Elkins. The party greeted Major McKinley with cheers and hurrahs. They were introduced by R. L. Moore and F. A. Shannon.

Among Major McKinley's visitors was a party coming from the northern peninsula of Michigan. They were on the way two whole days, having started from Calumet, Houghton and vicinity. The party was small and made no formal demonstration, but called at the house, where they had a friendly visit with Major McKinley.

To the West Virginians Major McKinley said:

There are a large number of witnesses here today to the promises which your spokesman has given as to what West Virginia will do on the 3d day of November. If you do as well as you promise, I assure you the people of Ohio and my home city will be more than satisfied. I am glad to meet and greet you in Canton today. I remember, two years ago, to have passed through the town of Sistersville and to have spoken for a little while, together with your distinguished Senator Elkins, upon the pending question dividing the parties of the country. I congratulate you that at the end of that campaign you secured a splendid victory for the Republican party and added one more vote to the Republican strength in the United States senate. I trust the people of West Virginia have not changed their minds since that election, and that they are now, as then, in favor of a protective tariff, of sound money and of honesty in public as well as in private transactions. I am glad to receive this visit from my fellow citizens of West Virginia. You come not only from the great cities, but from two of the agricultural counties of Northern West Virginia, both, I believe, containing counties, both widely separated by great trunk railroads, and largely interested in the material development of the resources of your state. Such being the case, I am surprised to be told by one of your spokesmen that one of these counties has, in past elections, been supporting a policy which is certainly opposed to her best interests. I am glad to be assured that she means to no longer support a policy that has retarded the growth and development of the resources of the United States, a policy that robs your farmers of good markets and of good prices and your miners and laborers of good wages—the reactionary and unamerican policy of free trade.

If there is a farmer or laborer here, or elsewhere who may read what I say, who doubts the truth of this statement, I beg him to contrast, if he will, first, the condition of the farmers and laborers in this country in 1892 with that of the farmers and laborers of other countries in the world; and second, to contrast the comparative advantages of a protective tariff against a free trade policy, and his own condition now and during the past three years in comparison with that of the previous three years. Let him but examine the prices paid for his products or for his labor in 1883, 1894 and 1895 under a threatened or actual operation of a tariff for revenue only law, with the prices or wages he received in 1890, 1891 and 1892 under a protective tariff law; and if he does not find the change from the old system to the new disastrous to him, then we will be perfectly content for him to sustain by his vote the present policy and cast his lot with the party which, in part at least, continues to uphold free trade. Gentleman of West Virginia, passion and prejudice have no place in such an examination. Party predilections should not influence our calm and sober judgment. Passion or sectional bitterness cannot properly enter into this consideration. Let the facts alone, let his own personal experience be his guide; let him be governed by the truth and abide by it, and the Republican party will be entirely satisfied with his decision. My friends, the policy of protection to American farms, industry, agriculture and labor, is a broad national policy; it has not a tinge of sectionalism in it; it is sound in truth and wholesome in practice. It is not narrow and provincial, but wide in its blessings and its benefits, always promoting industrial growth, serving national ends, regarding individual effort and advancing just aspirations and hopes of the American people. It is the doctrine of true patriotism; the welfare of our country, and countrymen first; our home and our families first, an ardent, sincere and genuine Americanism that loves our flag better than any other and would rather subserve our own interests than the interests of any other people or of any other nation of the world.

It is not the plea of one state against another, or one group or section of states against another; it is for the benefit of all—a policy that injures no American interest, but promotes the all. It is true to this principle only that the Republican party advocates its restoration. The way some of your orators used to talk to you was as if the tariff was a good thing for the Ohio farmer and laborer, but a positive detriment to the West Virginia farmer and laborer; as if it could benefit the miner of Pennsylvania, but injure the miner of West Virginia; as if the wheat and grain grown in Kansas or the best product of Nebraska would grow rich by its operations on the cotton and sugar planters of Texas and Louisiana, become impoverished under it. Time and again you have heard them declare that while protection might be a good thing in New England, it was a curse to the west and south. You know better now after having had three years and a half experience under partial free trade. In vain did Re-publican speakers and papers remonstrate against this madness, but of no avail; and so the people gave it a trial. With what result? Is it not true that partial free trade has injured us one and all? Is not that partial free trade has im-

jured every interest and every industry in West Virginia? Have not the people and government grown steadily poorer under its destructive operations? Have not both producer and consumer been injured? Since southern, in common with all the other states, steadily advanced under the protective system, if there was a difference between them and the northern states, it was in the latter's favor steadily every year from 1870 to 1890 simply because their resources were greater and their development more general and rapid. The census of 1890, and other reliable reports, show the greatest gain in the south of any other part of the country, and enormous strides in the decade from 1880 to 1890 may well challenge admiration and pride. I doubt if a similar exhibit of such remarkable advancement towards commercial and manufacturing supremacy or the advancement and uplifting of agriculture can be shown on any other part of the world's history.

In August, 1888, eight years ago, I delivered an address before the Piedmont Chautauqua association of Atlanta, in which I endeavored to point out to the people of that and other southern states the great advantage it would be to their material interests to sustain and advocate the protective policy, and in that connection cited the statistics of the advancement of the south under the American protective system as the best possible argument for its continued enforcement. Imposing as had been the progress from 1870 to 1880, the growth of the south from 1880 to 1890 is still more remarkable, and I want to call your attention to some paragraphs of General James Longstreet, in a Republican speech at Augusta, Ga., on the 9th day of the present month. He said:

"Between 1880 and 1890 the true valuation (not the assessed valuation) of real and personal property in the south increased from \$7,641,000,029 to \$13,534,000,000, a gain of \$5,893,000,000, or 50 per cent; while the New England and middle states combined gained only \$3,900,000, an increase of only 22 per cent. The value of farm property in the south in 1880 was \$2,314,000,000; in 1890, \$3,182,000,000, a gain of 37 per cent. The increase in values in all other sections was about 30 per cent. In 1880 the south had invested \$257,344,000 in manufacturing. In 1890 she had \$639,288,000, a gain of 156 per cent. While the gain of the entire country was about 13 per cent. The value of the manufactured products of the south in 1880 was \$457,454,000. In 1890 it received \$75,917,000 in wages. In 1890 they received \$229,118,000. In 1890 the south had invested in cotton manufacturing \$21,976,000; in 1890, \$61,100,000 and now about \$120,000,000. In 1880 the south had \$35,000,000 invested in the cottonseed oil industry. In 1890 she had \$30,000,000 so invested. The railroad mileage of the south has been increased since 1880, more than 25,000 miles, at a cost in building new roads and in the improvement of old roads of over \$1,000,000,000. In 1880 the south made 397,000 tons of pig iron. In 1895 it made 1,702,088 tons. In 1890 the south's output of coal was 6,000,000 tons. At present it is at the rate of 30,000,000 tons per year." This, my fellow citizens, all occurred after the so-called crime of 1873 when the free coining of silver was suspended.

No other section of this country, or any other section of the world made such progress as the south made between 1880 and 1890 and during all that period we were on a gold basis, being as good as every other dollar and all the rest equal to the best; at the same time we were under a protective tariff policy that encouraged our own development and the increase of our own manufactures. Do you want to turn your backs upon this policy, men of West Virginia? Do you want a return of that prosperity which you so signalized enjoyed from 1880 to 1890. (Cries of "you bet we do.") Then, my fellow citizens, the way to accomplish that individual—but to vote for that party that has always stood for a protective tariff and believes in protecting our own as against all the world. This, my fellow citizens, has been the principle of the Republican party from the beginning of the 1880s.

It is its principle now, and our party believes now, as it has always believed, that the business of this country must be done with dollars that are worth 100 cents each in every state of the Union and in every part of the civilized world. We do not want a cheap dollar any more than we want cheap men. We no more want silver than we want free trade. We want gold and money and a protective tariff, and then we want, by our votes on the 3d of November, tell the whole world that this is a government of law and a government of integrity and of unsullied honor.

I again thank you, my fellow citizens, for this call, and trust that the 3d of November will record, as your spokesmen have indicated, that the electoral vote of West Virginia will go into the right column. I will be glad to meet and greet you all.

Sustained a Ballot Law.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 17.—The supreme court in a decision has sustained the constitutionality of the Dana law, which prevents a name being printed more than once on the Australian ballot. The decision was rendered in a mandamus suit brought by the Bar association of Franklin county, to compel the name of the candidate for judge, nominated by the Bar association and endorsed by the Democrats, to be placed on the ballot in two places

5,000 Heard the Generals.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 17.—One of the biggest political demonstrations in the history of the city was given in Columbus in honor of General Alger's party. There was a parade of city and township Republican clubs in which 6,000 men participated. Eight thousand people were at the meeting at the Park Inn. Generals Alger, Howard, Stewart, Sickles and Corporal Tanner addressed the meeting.

Workmen Called on Carlisle.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—A delegation of about 300 members of the Wage-earners' Patriotic League of Maryland has called on Secretary Carlisle at the treasury department and invited him to make an address before the wage-earners of Baltimore at his earliest convenience. He said he was unable to do so, but made a short speech to them at the meeting.

Gold Democratic Ballot All Right.

ALBANY, Oct. 17.—The court of appeals has affirmed the decision of the appellate division, second department, giving the gold standard Democrats the right to use the name of "national Democratic party" on the official ballot.

Gold Democrats Can Have a Ticket.

DES MOINES, Oct. 17.—The state election board has granted the name "National Democratic" to the Palmer and Buckner ticket in Iowa.

Will Open the Exchange.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—At a meeting of the governing committee of the Chicago Stock Exchange it was unanimously decided to reopen the exchange on Nov. 5. An amicable settlement of the affairs of the Moore stocks (Diamond Match and New York Biscuit), the complications in which led to the temporary closing of the exchange, has been

settled.

Czar at a Church Ceremony.

HAMBURG, Oct. 17.—The czarina, empress, have arrived here and were present at the ceremonies of laying the cornerstone of the Russian church here. Ex-Empress Frederick was also present.

## DUN'S TRADE REVIEW.

More Exports Than Imports Insure Better Business.

HEAVY GRAIN MOVEMENT HELPS.

Much Wheat Being Exported, Owing to a Short Grain Crop in Russia and India—Wool Stronger—The Iron Situation—Business Failures.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly Review of Trade, issued today, says: The one commercial change which, more than any other, insure better business in the future, is the excess of merchandise exports over imports. In September exports were \$85,098,594 and imports only \$50,825,705, and the excess of exports was \$34,272,889, in payment for which net exports of gold were \$34,349,188. Last year the excess of merchandise imports was \$6,765,257 in September and net exports of gold \$16,506,558.

In the four principal classes exports increased \$20,641,134, more than half in cotton. In two weeks of October, the exports from New York have increased 30.6 per cent, against 31.2 in September, while imports have decreased 24 per cent, against 35.2 in September. Continued shipments of gold from Europe, not including \$4,000,000 from Australia, now amount to \$59,250,000 since the movement began, of which \$52,250,000 has already arrived, and have not been arrested by measures taken by the great European banks.

The heavy movement of grain is the cornerstone. After an increase of \$5,923,675 in exports of breadstuffs in September there have been shipped the past week from Atlantic ports alone 2,134,774 bushels, flour included, and 208,845 in the two weeks of October, against 3,510,271 bushels last year. A more important fact is that all available grain freights have been engaged for months ahead here and on the Pacific coast. The minister of agriculture in India stated in council on Thursday that distress was expected in a large part of India as the result of drought, but importations of wheat from California would help to prevent actual famine.

A high official of Russia, now in this country, confirms accounts of shortness in the Russian yield. Thus estimates that Europe will fall 100,000,000 short of last year in supply of wheat is strongly supported, and, while department estimates of yield in this country are not credited, there is every reason to expect a remarkable foreign demand. Western receipts fall a little below last year's and for two weeks have been 14,235,016 bushels, against 16,084,483 bushels last year. Wheat has advanced 4½ cents for the week and corn 2 cents.

Confidence as to the future makes trouble in some industries, because speculation in materials raises prices so that demand for finished products is checked. Boot and shoemakers get very narrow orders at old prices, or at an advance less than 3 per cent for the week, and less 6 per cent from the lowest point. Similar difficulties threaten in the iron manufacture, for pig is higher, Bessemer at \$1.50 and Gray Forge at \$9.75 at Pittsburgh, while plates, angles and beams are weaker and various combinations hold prices only by leaving outside competitions to take the market as far as they can. Steel bars are largely sold at 10, while 12 is demanded for iron; all the nails that outsiders can produce are sold at less than the association asks; billets are still sold for less than the pool price, and its shipments in September aggregated only \$36,000 tons, mainly or sheet and plate and bars, and the demand for rails is growing small.

Wool is stronger with continued speculative buying and sales at eastern markets have been 14,536,300 pounds for the two weeks, against 21,309,700 last year and 13,702,800 in 1892, but consigned wool has been mostly withdrawn until after the election. No gain is at present possible in goods, and though the number of mills starting for the week is 15, against 7 stopping, much done is in anticipation of a better demand than now exists.

Failures for the week have been 328 in the United States, against 263 last year, and 40 in Canada, against 46 last year.

TOM WATSON'S LETTER.

Candidate and Chairman Depend on Each Other For Its Publication.

ATLANTA, Oct. 17.—Thomas E. Watson, Populist candidate for vice president, has wired the Atlanta Journal as follows regarding the publication of his letter mailed to Chairman Butler accepting the nomination:

"Mr. Butler must decide as to the letter. I did not wire Butler not to come. On the other hand I expressed a desire that he will resign his pastorate within a few weeks. The reverend gentleman will continue the ministry in some other field.

Condition of the Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The treasury has lost \$250,200 in gold coin and \$15,90 in bars, which leaves the true amount of the reserve \$122,407,777.

The Weather.

Generally cloudy, probably light local showers near the lakes; light to fresh northerly winds; cooler in southern portion.

PINTH OF THE NEWS.

Senator George of Mississippi is ill.

The registration at Harvard up to date exceeds all previous records.

Eight bodies were found on Florida shores, victims of the late storm.

J. H. Cummins is in jail in Chicago for extorting money from the wife of a stock broker.

George McMichaels was arrested in Brookfield, O., on the charge of cruelly beating his mother.

James Smith, the slayer of Margaret Browne, confessed in court at Upper Marlboro, Md., that he was guilty of the crime.

Mrs. Harriet Walker and daughter Mabelle have died at Pittsburgh from drinking tea, poisoned in some mysterious manner.

It is now generally believed that the United States cruiser Bancroft will be allowed to pass the Dardanelles without opposition and be used as a guardship for our legation.

Leopold Adler, who says he is a Philadelphia traveling for jewelry house, claims to have been drugged on the train before reaching Portland, Or., and robbed of \$7,000 worth of samples.

W. J. McCahan, the owner of the independent sugar refinery in Philadelphia, denied the story that his establishment is to be part of a combination of independent refineries to fight the sugar trust.

At Jordania, Tenn., ten miles from Nashville, the Ta Hyde shot and seriously wounded his brother, Shiloh Hyde, and mortally wounded his sister-in-law, Anna. Ex-Empress Frederick was also present.

Czar at a Church Ceremony.

HAMBURG, Oct. 17.—The czarina, empress, have arrived here and were present at the ceremonies of laying the cornerstone of the Russian church here. Ex-Empress Frederick was also present.

## ARMY CORRESPONDENTS' MEMORIAL.

The Ceremony Accepting It Occur on South Mountain, Md.

MIDDLETOWN, Md., Oct. 17.—The ceremonies of accepting the "Army Correspondents' Memorial" at Gapland, the beautiful summer home of George Alfred Townsend on South Mountain, has occurred here. There were about 200 invited guests present, including Governor Lowndes of Maryland and many prominent newspaper correspondents from different sections of the country. Governor Lowndes was accompanied by Adjutant General Wimer.

The ceremony took place from the east porch of the lodge. Governor Lowndes was introduced by Mr. Townsend and delivered an interesting address pertinent to the occasion. He was followed by Mr. Townsend.

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# ANTI-WILSON BILLS.

A Society of Marylanders at Canton Today.

27 DELEGATIONS WERE THERE.

A Big Crowd of Visitors From the Lehigh Valley, Pa., Visited McKinley — The Major's Talk to Lot of Visitors From West Virginia.

CANTON, O., Oct. 17.—The Anti-Wilson Bill society of Maryland, number 2,000, paid a visit to Major McKinley today. Twenty-seven delegations visited the major today.

Congressman Codding of the Fifteenth district of Pennsylvania, led a delegation of several hundred people from the Lehigh Valley, which has visited Major McKinley, and introduced them as miners, mechanics, business men and other citizens representing that territory. The party was organized in the towns of Bradford, Luzerne, Wyoming and Carbon and adjacent territory. Their greetings to Major McKinley were most cordial and their demonstration was enthusiastic.

Tyler and Wetzel counties of West Virginia sent greetings to Major McKinley with a delegation of representative citizens in a special train of 12 coaches. Sistersville furnished the greater part of the crowd, organized as the Elkins Invincibles, named in honor of Senator Elkins. The party greeted Major McKinley with cheers and hurrahs. They were introduced by R. L. Moore and P. A. Shannon.

Among Major McKinley's visitors was a party coming from the northern peninsula of Michigan. They were on the way two whole days, having started from Calumet, Houghton and vicinity. The party was small and made no formal demonstration, but called at the house, where they had a friendly visit with Major McKinley.

To the West Virginians Major McKinley said:

There are a large number of witnesses here today to the promises which your spokesman has given to what West Virginians will do on the 3d of November. If you do as well as you promise, I assure you the people of Ohio and my home city will be more than satisfied. I am glad to meet and greet you in Canton today. I remember, two years ago, to have passed through the town of Sistersville and to have spoken for a little while, together with your distinguished Senator Elkins, upon the pending questions dividing the parties of the country. I congratulate you at the end of that campaign you received a splendid victory for the Republican party and added to the strength of the Republican strength in the United States senate. I trust the people of West Virginia have not changed their minds since that election, and that they are now, as then, in favor of a protective tariff, of sound money and of honesty in public as well as in private transactions. I am glad to receive this visit from my fellow citizens of West Virginia. You come not only from the great oil center, but from two of the greatest coal countries of Northern West Virginia, both of which, coal mining countries, both widely interested in the great trunk railroads and largely interested in the material development of the resources of your state. Such being the case, I am surprised to be told by one of your spokesmen that one of these countries, in past elections, been supporting a policy which is certainly opposed to her best interests. I am glad to be assured that she means to no longer support a policy that has retarded the growth and development of the resources of the United States, a policy that robs your farmers of good markets and of good prices and your miners and laborers of good wages—the reactionary and unamerican policy of free trade.

If there is a farmer or laborer here, or one else who may read what I say, who doubts the truth of this statement, I beg him to contrast, if he will, first, the condition of the farmers and laborers in this country in 1892 with that of the farmers and laborers of other countries in the world; and, second, to contrast the comparative advantages of a protective tariff against a free trade policy, and his own condition now and during the past three years in contrast with that of the previous three years. Let him but examine the prices paid for his products or for his labor in 1893, 1894 and 1895 under a threatened or actual operation of a tariff for revenue only law, with the prices or wages he received in 1890, 1891 and 1892 under a protective tariff law; and if he does not find the change in the old system to the new disastrous to himself, then we are perfectly content for him to sustain by his vote the present policy and cast his lot with the party which, in part at least, continues to uphold free trade. Gentlemen of West Virginia, passion and prejudice have no place in such an examination. Party predilections should not influence our calm and sober judgment. Partisan or sectional bitterness cannot properly enter into this consideration. Let the facts alone, his own personal experience be his guide, and let him be governed by the truth and abide by it, and the Republican party will be entirely satisfied with his decision. My friends, the policy of protection to American farms, industry, enterprise and labor, is a broad national policy. It has not a tinge of sectionalism in it; it is sound in truth and wholesome in practice. It is not narrow and provincial, but wide in its blessings and its benefits, always promoting industrial growth, serving the public, rewarding individual effort and advancing just aspirations and hopes of the American people. It is the doctrine of true protection; the welfare of our country, and countrymen first; our home and our families first; an ardent, sincere and genuine Americanism that loves our flag better than any other and would rather subserve our own interests than the interests of any other people or of any other nation of the world.

It is not the plan of one state against another, or one group or section of states against another, but it is for the benefit of all—a policy that injures no American interest, but promotes the welfare of the whole nation. The way some of your orators used to talk to you was as if the tariff was a good thing for the Ohio farmer and laborer, but a positive detriment to the West Virginia farmer and laborer; as if it could benefit the miner of Pennsylvania but injure the miner of West Virginia; as if the wheat and grain grown in Kansas or the best product of Nebraska would grow rich by its operations and the cotton and sugar planters of Texas and Louisiana become impoverished under it. Time and again you have heard them declare that no protection might be a good thing for New England, and it was a curse to the west and south. You know better now after having had three years and a half experience under partial free trade. In vain did Republican speakers and papers remonstrate against this madness, but of no avail; and the people gave it a trial. With what result? Is it not true that partial free trade has injured us one and all? Is it not true that partial free trade has in-

jured every interest and every industry in West Virginia? Have not the people and its destructive operations? Have not both producer and consumer been injured? She southern, in common with all the other states, steadily advanced under the protective system, if there was a difference between them and the northern states, it was in their favor steadily every year from 1870 to 1890 simply because their resources were greater and their development more general and rapid. The census of 1890, and other reliable reports, show the greatest gain in the south of any other part of the country and her enormous strides in the decade from 1880 to 1890 may well challenge admiration and pride. I doubt if a similar exhibit of such remarkable advancement towards commercial and manufacturing supremacy on the advancement and uplifting of agriculture can be shown on any other part of the world's history.

In August, 1888, eight years ago, I delivered an address before the Piedmont Chautauqua association of Atlanta, in which I endeavored to point out to the people of that and other southern states the great advantage it would be to their material interests to sustain and advocate the protective policy, and in that connection cited the statistics of the advancement of the south under the American protective system as the best possible argument for its continued enforcement.

As far as had been the progress from 1870 to 1888, the growth of the south from 1880 to 1890 is still more remarkable, and I want to call your attention to some particulars of it. According to the statistics quoted by General James Longstreet in a Republican speech at Augusta, Ga., on the 9th day of the present month, he said:

"Between 1880 and 1890 the true valuation (not the assessed valuation) of real and personal property in the south increased from \$7,641,000,000 to \$11,334,000,000, a gain of \$3,800,000,000, or 50 per cent; while the New England and middle states together gained only \$3,900,000, or an increase of only 22 per cent. The value of farm property in the south in 1880 was \$2,314,000,000, in 1890 \$3,182,000,000, a gain of 37 per cent. The increase in farm values in all other sections was about 30 per cent. In 1880, the south had \$257,344,000 invested in manufacturing. In 1890 she had \$659,288,000, a gain of 156 per cent. While the gain of the entire country was about 121 per cent. The value of the manufactured products of the south in 1880 was \$457,454,000. In 1890 it was \$7,889,000, a gain of 100 per cent. In 1880 there was a factory in the south received \$75,917,000 in wages. In 1890 they received \$222,118,000. In 1880 the south invested in cotton manufacturing \$21,970,000; in 1890, \$61,100,000, and now about \$120,000,000. In 1880 the south had \$3,500,000 invested in the cottonseed oil industry. It has now more than \$90,000,000 so invested. The railroad mileage of the south has been increased, since 1880, more than 25,000 miles, at a cost in building new roads and in the improvement of old ones of \$100,000,000. In 1880 the south made 397,000 tons of pig iron. In 1895 it made 1,762,088 tons. In 1890 the south's output of coal was 6,000,000 tons. At present it is at the rate of 30,000,000 tons per year." This, my fellow citizens, all occurred after the so-called crime of 1873, when the free coinage of silver was suspended.

No other section of this country, no other section of the world, made such progress as the south made between 1880 and 1890 and during all that period we were on a gold basis, one dollar being as good as one thousand dollar and all of them equal to the last. At the same time we were under a protective tariff, which they encouraged our own development and the increase of our own manufacturers. Do you want to turn your backs upon this policy, men of West Virginia? Do you want a return of that prosperity which you so signalized from 1880 to 1890. [Cries of "you bet we do."] Then, my fellow citizens, the way to accomplish that is to vote for that party—not for the independent—but to vote for that party that has always stood for a protective tariff and believes in protecting our own as against all the world. This, my fellow citizens, has been the principle of the Republican party from the beginning.

It is its principle now, and our party believes now, as it has always believed, that the business of this country must be done with dollars that are worth 100 cents each in every state of the Union and in every part of the civilized world. We do not want a cheap dollar any more than we want cheap men. We no more want to give the world a cheap trade. We want good money and a protective tariff, and then we want, by vote on the 3d of November, to tell the whole world that this is government of law and a government of integrity and of unsullied honor.

I again thank you, my fellow citizens, for this call, and trust that the 3d of November will record, as your spokesmen have indicated, that the electoral vote of West Virginia will go into the right column. I will be glad to meet and greet you all.

**Sustained a Ballot Law.**

COLUMBUS, Oct. 17.—The supreme court in a decision has sustained the constitutionality of the Dana law, which prevents a name being printed more than once on the Australian ballot. The decision was rendered in a mandamus suit brought by the Bar association of Franklin county, to compel the name of the candidate for judge, nominated by the Bar association and endorsed by the Democrats, to be placed on the ballot in two places

**8,000 Heard the Generals.**

COLUMBUS, Oct. 17.—One of the biggest political demonstrations in the history of the city was given in Columbus in honor of General Alger's party. There was a parade of city and township Republican clubs in which 6,000 men participated. Eight thousand people were at the meeting at the Park Inn. Generals Alger, Howard, Stewart, Sickles and Corporal Tanner ad dressed the meeting.

**Workmen Called on Carlisle.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—A delegation of about 300 members of the Wage-earners Patriotic League of Maryland has called on Secretary Carlisle at the treasury department and invited him to make an address before the wage-earners of Baltimore at his earliest convenience. He said he was unable to do so, but made a short speech to them while there.

**Gold Democratic Ballot All Right.**

ALBANY, Oct. 17.—The court of appeals has affirmed the decision of the appellate division, second department, giving the gold standard Democrats the right to use the name of "national Democratic party" on the official ballot.

**Gold Democrats Can have a Ticket.**

DES MOINES, Oct. 17.—The state election board has granted the name "National Democratic" to the Palmer and Buckner ticket in Iowa.

**Will Open the Exchange.**

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—At a meeting of the governing committee of the Chicago Stock Exchange it was unanimously decided to reopen the exchange on Nov. 5. An amicable settlement of the affairs of the Moore stocks (Diamond Match and New York Biscuit), the complications in which led to the temporary closing of the exchange, has been abandoned.

**Bank Failure in Atlanta.**

ATLANTA, Oct. 17.—The Merchants' bank, one of the oldest and for many years soundest financial institutions in this city, has closed its doors. A large crowd of depositors quickly gathered about the unopened doors.

**Czar at a Church Ceremony.**

HAMBURG, Oct. 17.—The czar and czarina have arrived here and were present at the ceremonies of laying the cornerstone of the Russian church here. Ex-Empress Frederick was also present.

## DUN'S TRADE REVIEW.

**More Exports Than Imports Insure Better Business.**

**HEAVY GRAIN MOVEMENT HELPS.**

**Much Wheat Being Exported, Owing to a Short Grain Crop in Russia and India—Wool Stronger—The Iron Situation—Business Failures.**

**ARMY CORRESPONDENTS' MEMORIAL**  
The Ceremonies Accepting It Occur on South Mountain, Md.

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**LOCAL BREVIETIES.**

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C. B. Applegate is the happiest man in East Liverpool. It is a bouncing boy, and came to his Third street home yesterday.

The piano, subscribed for by the class taught by Miss Henry in the Central building, was placed in the room yesterday afternoon.

Frank Harrison, who went to Philadelphia three weeks ago, has passed all the required examinations, and is now a student in a medical college.

Tomorrow the second cable of the bridge will be finished. Six strands have already been placed in position, and the seventh will be taken over in the morning.

The Rambo club is the name of a new organization that has been formed by the young lawyers. Richard Thompson is chairman, and H. E. Grosshans secretary.

The Republican central committee will hold a meeting at 9 o'clock Monday morning to make final arrangements for the reception of the distinguished Union general.

Contractor Ryan this afternoon completed the improvement of Avondale street. The work should have been finished yesterday afternoon, but a shortage of brick delayed the force.

The last rise in the river has brought out coal in large quantities. This morning a number of tons passed down. The Virginia down this evening is the only packet due at the wharf today.

The judges and clerks of election are still kicking against handling the bond ballots on election day. They say they are compelled to work 18 hours, and think they should have extra pay for extra work.

Doctor Toot, with a gun over his shoulder, scoured the hills of West Virginia yesterday. Lack of space prevents the NEWS REVIEW from enumerating the large assortment of game that accompanied him home.

W. R. Wells, of Wellsville, this morning entered suit in the court of Squire Rose against James Robinson and wife, of East End, for \$20,87, claimed due for grocery bill. The case will be heard Wednesday morning.

To increase the membership of the North Side chapel, a number of members are engaged in canvassing that portion of the city east of the Calcutta road, and urging those not connected with any church to come to the chapel.

Because of an insufficient amount of gas today a number of the kilnhands of the Knowles plant are resting. It has been suggested by a wag that the gas company borrow a little of the aeronaut fluid from the campaign orator.

Clerk Hanley has received from Secretary of State Taylor copy of the official ballot to be used Nov. 3. The document is of ponderous size, and contains the tickets of seven different parties that are in the field in this state this fall.

The chances for a big McKinley vote in this city grow brighter every day. No less than half a dozen citizens living near the Grant street school have been in the past staunch Democrats, but will this year vote the Republican ticket.

Reverend McKelvey, of the United Presbyterian church of Calcutta, has given notice to his congregation that he will resign his pastorate within a few weeks. The reverend gentleman will continue the ministry in some other field.

Thomas Cartwright, accompanied by his wife and four children, arrived here last evening from Fenton, Staffordshire. The voyage across the water, a very stormy one, was made on board the Majestic. The party will make East Liverpool their future home.

Bank street residents want a boardwalk, and will shortly petition council to give them the improvement. In certain periods of bad weather this street is almost impassable, and it is a frequent occurrence for teams to stick in the mud.

There was excitement yesterday morning in a residence on Fourth street when the lady of the house discovered a rat in her parlor. The assistance of the neighbors was secured, and the rodent was chased upstairs, and after several hours hard work the animal was killed.

The German Lutheran church will be finished in a short time. The employees on the building are waiting on the window frames and glass to come from Pittsburgh before putting the finishing touches to the handsome sacred edifice.

It is with pardonable pride that Reverend Reinartz warmly alludes to the new church. Before next month the congregation will be in their new quarters.

DAVID BOYCE, President.  
J. M. KELLY, Vice President.  
N. G. MACRUM, Cashier.  
H. H. BLYTHE, Assistant Cashier

Board of Directors:  
David Boyce W. L. Thompson.  
J. M. Kelly Wm. H. Vodrey.  
Robert Hall B. C. Simms,  
John O. Thompson.

## THE.. CROSSER- OGILVIE CO

Capital.....\$100,000  
Surplus and Earnings. 40,000

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Invite Business and Personal Accidents

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent.

198 WASHINGTON STREET

TO HOME BUYERS

AND INVESTORS.

Make a payment down and pay us your car fare each year, and we will make you a present of a lot within five minutes walk of the Diamond, and on a paved street.

WANTED—Stonemasons, carpenters, plasterers, bricklayers and painters to give work this winter in exchange for lots; also lumber wanted in exchange for lots or houses and lots.

BRADSHAWS,  
199 Broadway.

Will take a team of good horses, wagon and harness in trade on lot or house and lot.

Fifteen-acre farm, one mile from the city, good buildings and abundance of fruit, cheap.

T. R. BRADSHAW.

## FOR SALE.

Two soft coal Stoves at a bargain. They are in the way and in order to dispose of them will be sold at your own figure. We have also on hand a 3 horse-power

AUTOMATIC SAFETY ENGINE.

In good condition, with gas and kerosene attachments. A bargain can be had by calling at this



## CHURCH CHIMES.

Services in the Various Places of Worship Tomorrow.

First Presbyterian church, Dr. John Lloyd Lee, pastor—Preaching at 11 a.m., "A Great Command, and the Church's Duty;" 7:30 p.m., "Money-power or Man-power, Which? or the Present Duty of All Citizens;" Sunday school 9:30 a.m.; Christian Endeavor 6:15 p.m.

Rev. S. B. Salmon, of East End, will address the young men's meeting at the association rooms tomorrow afternoon.

Methodist Protestant church—Reverend Hastings will preach morning and evening. Evening services begin at 7:30; Sabbath school at 9:30 a.m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:15. Home mission collection will be taken.

Rev. J. R. Greene will preach in the Second U. P. church tomorrow morning. Subject, "Nehemiah's Ride." In the evening services will be conducted at the First U. P. church. Subject, "Cedar Christians." Reverend Greene will speak at Chester at 3 p.m.

West End chapel, Rev. Will E. Sloane, pastor—Sabbath school, 8 o'clock; Christian Endeavor, 6:30; preaching, 7:30. Subject, "Christian Athletics." Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Seats free; all are welcome.

Church of Christ—Rev. O. S. Reed will preach morning and evening.

## MANY DOCTORS.

Licenses Have Been Granted to 7,100 in Ohio.

A statement sent out by Frank Winders, secretary of the state board of medical examiners, shows that 7,100 physicians have been given licenses, 300 have not been passed on, owing to insufficient diplomas or for having failed to produce proof of being legal practitioners before the law compelling them to register was passed. A list of 75 have made no application for licenses.

## A FLOCK OF DUCKS

Huddled Together Under an Avondale Street Lamp.

A strange sight was witnessed on Avondale street the other night. William Eshenuth was going home at a late hour when he was surprised to see a flock of wild ducks on the ground near the intersection of Avondale and Bank. The ducks were huddled together under the glare of the light. Eshenuth hastened home for a gun, but when he returned the birds had flown.

## In the First Rank.

Agent Thomas, of the freight depot, says, in proportion to its population East Liverpool ranks above any other city on the Cleveland and Pittsburg line as a shipping point. During the past few weeks the shipments have been unusually strong, and compared very favorably with those of October and November in 1894, which were the largest in the history of the depot.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

C. M. Dix is in Pittsburg on business this afternoon.

The Misses Fife went to Dungannon this morning to visit their parents.

Mrs. Frank Dickey and son, Harry, went to Freeport, Pa., today, to visit relatives.

Miss Pearl Shenkle will return from Pittsburg this evening, after visiting friends there.

President Hughes, of the Brotherhood, went to East Palestine this morning on business.

Homer Langlin returned this morning from California, where he has been for some time.

Mrs. S. Verner and Mrs. D. Cunningham, of Hancock county, are the guests of relatives in Gardendale.

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest in leavening strength. Latest United States Government Food Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

## DO IT HURT YOU?

A Question That Is Often Out of Place and Unnecessary.

The old hymn in Sam Taylor's "Original Poem" beginning with "Who ran to help me when I fell?" ought to have a provisional clause added to it. The person who hastens to help a sufferer who has been shocked by a fall should not say a single word. Of course the benevolent bystander is brimful of questions: "Where are you hurt?" "Have you sprained your ankle?" and lastly the insane request to know whether you can fall down a flight of 20 steps or from a piazza 10 feet above ground and not be damaged any more than if you had thrown yourself on a down pillow only a foot away.

Of course you are hurt, and the nerve shock is so great that any sort of question, even if "they" shall fetch hot water, is an additional blow to the nervous system. You are suffering, perhaps, too much to speak, yet they pelt you with questions while every power of your body is endeavoring to regain self control. You ought not to answer. You would like to scream that "it hurts" a hundred times more for being summoned to speak and to diagnose yourself.

All instructions in the line of "First Aid to the injured" should begin with "Be perfectly silent when you run to lift or help a person who has been knocked down or who has fallen and is still partly dazed with the tremendous shock." Let it be for the sufferer to say, "Oh, my head!" or "Oh, my leg!" or back. He will indicate as soon as it is necessary the injured part, but meanwhile you are driving him nearly frantic by asking about it. These simple yet important directions do not seem to be impressed upon the average helpful mind.

That, of all things, is as necessary as a knowledge of a tourniquet made from a stick and a pocket handkerchief. Hot water, of course, is required for all bruises and sprains, but let it be brought without asking. The relief to the victim of an accident in having swift and noiseless helpers about him or her—absolutely silent, yet knowing exactly what to do—is very great. Any one who "has been there" knows it all. Yet how quickly is it forgotten when we run to lift up somebody else and begin to pelt him with: "Where did it hurt you?" "Are you hurt?"—Philadelphia Record.

## Chrysanthemums.

All lovers of flowers are delighted with chrysanthemums, and no more acceptable present can be tendered to your lady friend. The writer carried sunshine into his home through this instrumentality, his attention having been called to the exquisite cut and potted chrysanthemums in the show window of Chal Peterson's establishment in the skirt block. Make your home bright and beautiful with these lovely flowers, and gladden the hearts of your lady friends with a present thereof.

## Working Woman's Home Association.

21 S. Peoria street, CHICAGO, Jan. 11 '96. Our Working Woman's Home association used your Honey and Tar six years ago, and are using it today. It has always been a favorite, for while its taste is not at all unpleasant its effects are very beneficial. It has never yet disappointed us. Wishing you all possible success, sincerely yours, Laura G. Fixon, business manager.

For sale at Reed's and Bulger's drug stores.

## ATTENTION.

Every member of the Union Veterans' Patriotic league whose name is on the roll, is earnestly requested to meet at Republican headquarters at 7:30 this evening, to make arrangements for the reception of the Union generals on Monday.

## PRESIDENT.

Many of your friends, or people whom you know of, have contracted consumption, pneumonia or other fatal diseases by neglect of a simple cold or cough. Foley's Honey and Tar, a safe, sure and pleasant cough medicine, would have saved them. It is guaranteed.

For sale at Reed's and Bulger's drug stores.

## In Good Condition.

The general officers of the Western Union passed over the line in a special train from Cleveland to Pittsburg yesterday afternoon. They were on a tour of inspection, and stopped at this city a few minutes. The local office was found to be in good condition.

## Cook and Forner Tonight.

Allen Cook, the Canton attorney who was nominated at the Alliance convention for common pleas judge, will speak in the Diamond this evening. Jeff Forner, a well known lawyer of Wellsville, will also have a few words on silver.

## Red Turtles in a Boiling Spring.

That portion of southern or lower California called Hell's Half Acre appears to be situated directly over a substratum of fire, which causes the mud and water to boil as if in a caldron. At one place on the Half Acre there are over 100 boiling springs and hot mud geysers on a plot of ground that is not of greater extent than a common city square. The chief spring in this queer aggregation of boiling and spouting jets of mud and water is called the Fountain of the Boiled Turtles on account of its curious habit of occasionally ejecting numbers of small red turtles.

The temperature of this spring is 226 degrees, 14 degrees higher than the temperature required to boil water under ordinary atmospheric pressure.

Notwithstanding the fact that the temperature is sufficient to boil meat perfectly within a few minutes, the small red turtles spoken of live and breed there just as the ordinary variety does in waters of common lakes, rivers and other streams. The spring is called the Fountain of Boiled Turtles because the queer, hard shelled creatures which inhabit it have the appearance of being cooked perfectly done.—St. Louis Republic.

## Morkeys Have No Fleas.

It is curious that monkeys should be thought to be infected with what naturalists call the pulex irritans and what ordinary people know as the flea.

As every zoologist is aware, monkeys have neither fleas nor any other parasite whatsoever; in which, of course, they differ vastly from man.

As a matter of fact, when monkeys begin to pick each other about in the friendly way we have all observed, they merely detach bits of hardened sebaceous matter which has been excreted by the glands, and the dead tissue is entirely fabulous.—Pearson's Weekly.

## Shall It Be 16 to 1?

Silver men say yes, gold men say no. But all who have used it whether gold or silver men concede that Foley's Honey and Tar cough syrup is superior to all others as 16 is to 1.

For sale at Reed's and Bulger's drug stores.

## Bids Coming In.

Councilman Challis says bids for the equipment of the firemen with gun coats and helmets are slow in coming in. One concern, who wish the contract, have been heard from.

## A Hospital Meeting.

The ladies of the hospital association have arranged for a meeting in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian association, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

## Will Soon Be Well.

Mrs. John Gilmore, who attempted suicide at her home in West Point recently, is recovering nicely, and will be able to leave her room in a short time.

Fringed window blinds, 16 cents, at Kinsey's 5 and 10.

## TRIES THE NERVES.

AN OLD FIREMAN ON THE EFFECT OF A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

The Thoughts That Flash Through the Engineer's Brain Just Before a Collision Occurs—A Smash Up Makes a Man Scary Ever Thereafter.

There is something attractive about railroad life to the man who once enters it. The railroad companies rarely give up a reliable, faithful man. He may become maimed and unfit for the most remunerative positions and be forced to accept some humbler place with a smaller salary attached to it, but it is an unwritten law with most of the great railroad companies that the man who is injured in their service shall be placed in some position where he may obtain his livelihood.

Thus it may happen that when you fall in conversation with the man who occupies a humble switchhouse or a flagman's shanty you are talking with one who has had his share of excitement and been through experiences that would make the hair of the average man stand upon end. A reporter met a switchman the other day the pathos of whose life was expressed in the wooden leg which he used, and as the Empire dashed by he looked up and said:

"Yes, I like railroading. I have been in the business all my life and expect to spend the rest of my days over the rails, but I am quite content to remain here in my little cottage and tend to my flagging rather than have the position of the man who holds the throttle on that big engine which just whizzed by here. You may think it a snap to sit there and ride over the country at the rate of a mile a minute, but I tell you the man carries a load of responsibility on his shoulders which I would not want on mine and which the average man knows very little about. I know something of it, for I was fireman some years ago on one of the fast engines and lost my leg in an accident between here and Albany. But if I had come out of that accident as sound as you are I never should have been able to hold my nerve for any more fast trips. That finished me for that work."

"Then if a man has been hurt in a railroad accident it makes him scared of that kind of work, does it?" asked the reporter.

"You bet it does," answered the switchman with emphasis, "and 'don't let any one fool you that it doesn't. The man who was running that engine the day I was hurt escaped with hardly a scratch, but he never could keep his time up the way he did before that and finally was put on a freight engine, where the running was a great deal slower."

"I shall never forget the way he looked at the afternoon the smash up occurred. Just before the crash came I looked at him. We were rounding a curve down by Schenectady. His long gray hair was flowing in the breeze, his face was set and his eyes fixed on the track ahead."

"All at once he jumped to his feet

and reversed the lever and exclaimed in a startled tone, 'My God, we are caught!' It was probably not more than a half minute after when I was lying beneath the engine with my leg crushed, utterly unconscious of the fact that a great wreck had occurred, but every movement and occurrence of that half minute is as vividly impressed upon my mind as if it had taken weeks of time to impress it there."

"As he spoke I looked through the cab window ahead of us, and there, within 20 rods, was a freight engine

coming straight at us, and there was no possible chance to escape a crash. The engineer was doing his duty. I knew that. He was reversing the lever, applying the brakes and doing his best to avert what he knew was inevitable, but I had nothing to do, and it seemed as if everything in my life was before me in those few seconds. I felt absolutely sure I was going to die. Strange as it may seem, the thought did not seem horrible to me. A whole lot of the slang sayings, such as, 'You are learning to fire here in this world so as to be prepared for the next,' and 'You won't mind a hot job over there,' and a number of those stale things which a fireman has to take, came into my head, and even in that awful position it occurred to me in a humorous sort of way that I had made a good start here below, or here above, as I might say. The next moment I was thinking of my wife and children—yes, and of mother, too, who had been dead a number of years. A man always thinks of his mother at such a time. But I don't think I had a particle of fear of death. The last thing that was on my mind was the question, Who was to blame for the accident? And that is the last I remember."

"When I came to my senses, I was in a hospital and was minus a leg. Since then I have been constantly employed one way and another by the railroad company, but I never see one of the fast trains go by without thinking of that wreck. The engineer miraculously escaped with scarcely a bruise, but it finished him for that kind of work. He was always seeing engines ahead of him after that, and I have heard that more than once he has slowed up his train in order not to collide with an imaginary engine, which I have no doubt was as real to him as it was on the afternoon the wreck I speak of occurred. As I said before, he was transferred to a freight engine, but even there he was timid and finally left the road altogether."

"You can put it down as a pretty sure thing that when an engineer has been in an accident once he is minus a good share of the nerve which it takes to make his runs on time to the tick, and if he isn't on time he has got to go sooner or later."—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

"It's a matter of fact, when monkeys begin to pick each other about in the friendly way we have all observed, they merely detach bits of hardened sebaceous matter which has been excreted by the glands, and the dead tissue is entirely fabulous.—Pearson's Weekly.

Shall It Be 16 to 1?

Silver men say yes, gold men say no.

But all who have used it whether gold or silver men concede that Foley's Honey and Tar cough syrup is superior to all others as 16 is to 1.

For sale at Reed's and Bulger's drug stores.

## Morkeys Have No Fleas.

It is curious that monkeys should be thought to be infected with what naturalists call the pulex irritans and what ordinary people know as the flea.

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